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# PATUXENT INSTITUTION



## ANNUAL REPORT

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**Assistant Secretary**  
**Treatment Services**

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**Director**

**John P. Wilt**  
**Warden**

**Maria P. Haine, M.D.**  
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# Chapter I

## Introduction

### **1.1 The History of Patuxent Institution**

Enacted in 1951, Article 31B of the Public General Laws of Maryland established the legal foundation for the creation of Patuxent Institution, a unique facility to house Maryland's most dangerous criminal offenders. Patuxent began operations in 1955 with the mission of insuring public safety through the psychotherapeutic treatment of offenders who were designated by the court as "Defective Delinquents." These were individuals who demonstrated persistent antisocial and criminal behavior, and they were involuntarily committed to Patuxent Institution under an indeterminate sentence.



Patuxent's logo includes the Latin terms *Emendatio* and *Restituo*. Translated, *emendatio* refers to the correction of primitive errors and *restitutio* means making good, or compensating for loss, damage, or injury.

Uniquely designed to be a self-contained operation staffed by full-time clinicians, including psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists, as well as by custody personnel, Patuxent Institution was provided with its own admission, inmate review, and paroling authority separate from that of the Maryland Division of Correction (DOC). As a result, once designated as a

defective delinquent, an offender was to be released from Patuxent only upon the findings of the court that the inmate's release was for the "[inmate's] benefit and the benefit of society..."

In 1977, a gubernatorial commission was formed that reviewed Patuxent Institution's functioning, as well as the laws governing it. As a result of this review, Article 31 B was rewritten abolishing the Defective Delinquent Law and indeterminate sentencing, and the Eligible Persons Program came into existence on July 1, 1977.



In 1987, another significant Institutional change occurred fueled by a consent decree resulting from the court case of *Brown, et al. vs. Gluckstern*. This decree expanded the EP program, which initially served only male offenders, to include female offenders, as well. In 1990, the 109 bed Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) opened on the grounds of the Institution.

### **1.2 Patuxent Institution Today**

Patuxent Institution is a maximum-security correctional facility centrally located in Jessup, Maryland, between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. Designed for a maximum



static capacity of 987 beds, it offers the most diverse services to the most varied male and female inmate population in the state, and possibly in the nation. To accomplish this, it employs a staff of 492.5 individuals, including 374 correctional officers, 26 clinicians and 92.5 administrative and support personnel, who maintain the facility's security and treatment components, as well as business operations.

In order to respond to the needs of an increasing number of inmates with serious mental illness, it was determined that a more effectively coordinated and centralized treatment environment specifically tailored to their needs was required. In 1992, the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J) was established within Patuxent Institution. This 192-bed mental health unit consolidated services for DOC inmates throughout the state who were suffering from serious psychiatric disorders.

While Patuxent Institution is an agency of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), it was designed to be functionally separate from the Division of Correction (DOC). Even with this distinction, the Patuxent Institution maintains a close working relationship with the Division of Correction both hosting and overseeing a number of DOC programs.

In 1994, in response to the swelling numbers of young offenders entering the correctional system, Patuxent Institution shifted the focus of its core treatment program. As a result, Patuxent's approach to treatment significantly changed. The new approach, which targeted youthful offenders rather than older more chronic offenders, was conceptualized as "remediation," rather than rehabilitation. It identified and treated an inmate's particular deficits, as opposed to trying to effect change in their overall personality. The treatment staff was reorganized into smaller, more flexible units called Remediation Management Teams (RMT's), and treatment modules (such as Social Skills, Moral Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention), as well as specialized programs, were introduced to replace the previous traditional group therapy model.

*Capacity Figures for Patuxent  
Institution Female Population*

Eligible Persons/Youth	61
ROTC	24
RSAT-W	24
<i>Total Capacity</i>	<i>109</i>

The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) was also designed and implemented in 1994. In a cooperative effort with the Division of Parole and Probation, the ROTC program delivers a four-month treatment cycle to male and female inmates with significant substance abuse histories who are preparing for parole or mandatory release. As an adjunct to the ROTC program, the Re-Entry Aftercare Center (RAC) was also established at Patuxent Institution's Re-Entry Facility (REF) in Baltimore City. This center provides outpatient services to referrals from all Correctional Options Program (COPS) supervision units, Central Home Detention (CHDU), and the Herman L. Toulson Correctional Boot Camp (HLTBC).

In 2000, the Mental Health Transition Unit was established at Patuxent. Designed to augment the CMHC-J, this unit provides evaluation and support to inmates with mental health histories referred from DOC institutions and scheduled for release to the community. That same year, a Step-Down Mental Health Unit was also developed to serve inmates who have histories of positive response to mental health treatment, but who decompensate when returned to their home DOC institutions. The unit was specifically designed to provide those mentally ill inmates with the support necessary to prepare for eventual return to their home institution's general population.



The Women's Intensive Treatment (WIT) program was also developed in 2000. Located at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W), the WIT program utilizes individualized treatment planning and a dual-diagnosis approach to address criminality, psychological dysfunction, substance abuse problems, and was designed to serve 72 inmates per year.

Because of Patuxent's success in developing the WIT program, the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services requested that Patuxent assume clinical management of the troubled RSAT (Residential Substance Abuse Treatment) program in 2001. A modified therapeutic community with locations at the Central Laundry Facility (a minimum security correctional facility in Sykesville, MD) and PIW, the RSAT program provides six months of treatment to inmates within 12 to 18 months of their release date. Through Patuxent's efforts, a new clinical protocol was developed, staff recruitment and retention was increased, and extensive staff training was launched.

**Patuxent Institution houses and/or manages a number of programs for DOC inmates. These include:**

- **RSAT at Central Laundry**
- **CMH-J**
- **ROTC**
- **SATP**

In 2001, the Secretary also turned to Patuxent to convene a joint Departmental task force with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene on the issues related to treatment and community management of sex offenders. Comprised of representatives from all interested segments of the government and community, the work of this task force resulted in extensive recommendations regarding these issues for this special group of offenders.

Patuxent was accorded an expanding role in the Department's substance abuse treatment efforts during FY 2002, as a result of the Institution's success in the clinical management of the RSAT program. For example, a Patuxent staff member serves as chairperson on the Baltimore Substance Abuse System's (BSAS) Criminal Justice Subcommittee, and the Substance Abuse Committee of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Also, supported by the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP), the Secretary convened an RSAT Advisory Committee, which was chaired by the Director of the Patuxent Institution. This committee began the process of developing a comprehensive substance abuse plan for the Department.

During FY 2004, Patuxent staff directly assisted BSAS in the development of the Intensive Treatment Program (ITP) at the Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC), and the In-Reach Program at MTC and Baltimore Pre-Release Unit for Women (BPRUW). Under the direction of Assistant Secretary of Treatment Services, Richard Rosenblatt, Patuxent continued to assume a leadership role in various committees related to the development and implementation of front-end assessment for the DOC, services for offenders with histories of substance abuse, and expanded women's services.

***Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution  
Male Population***

Eligible Persons	170
Patuxent Youth Program	170
Correctional Mental Health	192
Mental Health Transition	34
Mental Health Step-Down	34
ROTC	100
DOC Transient	178
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>878</b>



In March 2004, Patuxent Institution also developed a new six-week program for men located within Patuxent, and for women located within MCFW, but managed by Patuxent. The Substance Abuse Transition Program (SATP) is a correctional “time-out” designed to provide both relapse prevention and transitional planning modules to technical parole violators who have a modest substance abuse problem.

### ***1.3 Patuxent Institution’s Leadership***

#### **The Office of the Director**



Dr. Randall S. Nero was appointed Director of Patuxent Institution in FY 2003. He received his Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from the University of Mississippi in 1984, and joined the staff of Patuxent that same year as a correctional psychologist. Prior to his appointment as Director, he had served as the Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences, and prior to 1998, as Chief of Psychology Services.

During FY 2005, Dr. Nero continued to manage the varied departments associated with operating a maximum-security correctional facility. This included the completion of several capital construction projects related to perimeter security and dietary services. He currently chairs the Community Corrections Assessment Committee that developed and carried through to implementation of a clinical assessment protocol for all eligible male and female offenders entering the Division of Correction. As well, Dr. Nero continues to provide departmental leadership focused on areas such as substance abuse treatment, mental health services for offenders, and enhancement of security operations within correctional facilities.

#### **The Office of the Warden**

John P. Wilt joined the Patuxent leadership team as Warden on August 20, 2003. Warden Wilt is a veteran, having served in the United States Army. He has a Bachelor of Science degree from Shepherd College in West Virginia, and has completed graduate course work at Hood College in Frederick, Maryland.



Warden Wilt has a 35-year career in corrections, during which he has served as Staff Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Correction, Central Laundry Facility Unit Manager, Director of Program Services at DOC Headquarters, and Warden of a Baltimore Pre-Release Facility. Just before he came to Patuxent he was in an administrative position with Correctional Health Care, managing facilities in various locations around the country.

During FY 2005, Warden Wilt continued Patuxent’s Custody Team Management approach, which has been successful in maintaining a standard of excellence in correctional officer performance. As a result of his leadership, the traditional partnership between custody staff and treatment staff has also been enhanced. Finally, in his role on the administration team that meets with the Inmate Advisory Council, he helps



maintain good working relations between custody staff and Patuxent's offender population.

### **The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences**



On June 11, 2003, Dr. Richard Craig was appointed to the position of Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences. Dr. Craig received his M.A. from Loyola College and his Ph.D. from the Catholic University of America. He joined the staff of Patuxent Institution in 1993, and has held a variety of positions at the Institution, including Staff Psychologist, Program Developer, Director of the Mental Health Unit, and Director of Research and Grants.

Dr. Craig continues to provide supervision for the RSAT and ROTC programs along with his regular duties of overseeing the clinical services for the Patuxent programs. Work that began in FY 2004 as a member of the Front-End Assessment Committee was completed with the issuing of an RFP in June 2005. He maintains his active involvement in the Community Corrections Assessment Committee, which is developing a process for assessing an offender's needs for services upon release. Under his direction, several other initiatives were launched during the year. A treatment readiness program was begun for DOC inmates housed at Patuxent while awaiting evaluation for the Eligible Persons or Youthful Offender Programs. Though in place less than a year, this initiative has not only increased responsiveness to treatment, but appears to have contributed to a significant reduction of major infractions on these pre-treatment tiers. Dr. Craig also organized and oversees a team of licensed psychologists tasked with conducting risk assessments on offenders serving Life sentences who are being considered for parole.

### **The Associate Director for Psychiatry**

Dr. Maria Haine was promoted to Associate Director for Psychiatry and appointed to the position of Chief Psychiatrist for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services in 2001. A diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Dr. Haine completed her residency in Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins Hospital followed by a fellowship in Forensic Psychiatry at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and the Clifton T. Perkins Hospital Center. She began her work at Patuxent Institution in 1997 as a staff psychiatrist.

Dr. Haine's DOC-wide initiative to limit the use of sedating medications, which she began in FY 2004, came to fruition in FY 2005. Newer, more effective medications, which are more consistent with the community standard of psychiatric practice, are currently being prescribed with beneficial effects for offender patients. During FY 2005, Dr. Haine also initiated peer review medical chart audits. These have resulted in improvements in medical chart documentation and general communication with all medical staff about rationales for diagnostic impressions and treatment choices.





Under Dr. Haine's supervision, the Psychiatry Department continued to monitor all toxicology screens submitted during FY 2005 by Patuxent offenders, work releasees, and parolees. Suspicious and possibly diluted urine samples are further analyzed to detect possible substance abuse.

Finally, Dr. Haine has maintained a close working relationship between Psychiatry and the Medical Department in order to deliver the best patient care to the increasing numbers of older, more physically challenged offenders who were received during FY 2005. She believes that meeting the needs of this population by providing care in the safest and healthiest environment possible is a major challenge for the future of medicine and psychiatry in the correctional setting.

## ***1.4 The Patuxent Institutional Board of Review***

Patuxent Institution's independent paroling authority is known as the Institutional Board of Review. In addition to considering Patuxent offenders for parole, the Board of Review annually reviews offenders' progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs, and may grant, deny, or revoke status to offenders in these programs. As well, it may find offenders ineligible for a treatment program and may recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

### ***Composition of the Board of Review***

- The Director of Patuxent Institution
- Two Associate Directors
- The Warden
- Five members of the general public appointed by the Governor, at least one of whom is a member of a victim's right organization



Back row (L-R): Arthur (Bud) Marshall, Esquire; Randall S. Nero, Ph.D., Director; Richard Craig, Ph.D., John P. Wilt, Warden; Front row (L-R) Mrs. Ruth Kalinowski; Dr. Betty Humphrey; Maria Haine, M.D.

Responding to changing needs within corrections, the legislature enacted a number of modifications in the Board of Review's authority in 1982. These modifications were specifically related to paroling offenders serving a Life sentence, and stated that the Board of Review can:

- Approve parole for an offender serving a Life sentence if the offender's crime was committed prior to July 1, 1982.
- Recommend parole for an offender serving a Life sentence, but must have the Governor's approval if the offender's crime was committed after July 1, 1982, and on or before March 20, 1989.
- Recommend parole for an offender serving a Life sentence, but must have the approval of both the Governor and the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services if the offender's crime was committed after March 20, 1989.



- Offenders serving a Life sentence may be considered for parole after completion of 15 years of the court-imposed sentence. Additional requirements for an individual with a Life sentence to be considered for parole include successful completion of two years of Work Release, a favorable clinical review conference, a recommendation from the RMT, and the support of the Institutional Board of Review for referral to the Governor.
- Inmates serving a Split Life sentence may be eligible for parole consideration upon completion of 50% of the term imposed by the court. As with individuals serving Life sentences, completion of two years of Work Release, a favorable clinical review conference, a recommendation from the RMT, and the support of the Institutional Board of Review for referral to the Governor.
- The Board of Review can also approve parole for offenders serving a non-Life sentence. If the offender's crime was committed on or before March 20, 1989, the Board of Review can act autonomously. If the crime was committed on or after March 20, 1989, the Board of Review can recommend parole but must have the approval of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services. Subsequent to a revision and amendment to the law in March 1989, approval by seven of the nine Board of Review members is also required for an offender to be granted any type of conditional release status including day leaves, work/school release, and parole.

On April 26, 2005, Governor Ehrlich signed Senate Bill 132 titled, "Correctional Services - Sanctions by the Patuxent Institution Board of Review." This new bill, which will become effective on October 1, 2005, extends the Board of Review's authority to exercise clinical and administrative judgment on a case-by-case basis associated with imposing sanctions for inmates on status who have committed a major infraction.

The current statute mandates that the Board of Review impose a period of incarceration of at least six months for offenders who have been found guilty of a major infraction. This bill authorizes the Board of Review to use their discretionary judgment in determining the consequences associated with status inmates who have been found guilty of a major infraction. Thus, a parolee with a history of positive community adjustment, who is found guilty of an initial use of an illicit substance, will not necessarily be mandated to six months of incarceration in the Institution.





## **Chapter II**

### **FY 2005 Highlights**

#### ***2.1 Patuxent EP/Youth Programs***

- Throughout FY 2005, both the Patuxent Eligible Persons and Youth Programs remained at their full capacity of 170 offenders, respectively.
- In FY 2005, psychiatric services at Patuxent Institution were contracted with a new provider, Mental Health Management (MHM).
- Family Reunification Day, instituted in FY 2003 and expanded to two days, one for men and one for women, in FY 2004, was described as “very successful again this year.” The Patuxent Leadership Team continues to believe that the therapeutic value of maintaining family contact and enhancing offender morale warrants continued support of this annual activity.
- The Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) Quilting Program is “going strong” for the sixth consecutive year. In this program, Patuxent Institution’s female offenders, under the guidance of volunteer Ms. Inge Stocklin, continue to make quilts, all of which are donated to charitable organizations that have included Sara’s House, St. Vincent’s Children’s Center, House of Ruth, St. Anne’s Children’s Home and AIDS babies.
- A new module, the “Young Adult Group,” was implemented at Patuxent Institution for Women. This group focuses specifically on the issues, needs, and concerns of the growing population of youthful women offenders.
- The Patuxent Institution for Women also instituted “Level Groups” to enhance remediation in their program. In this module, the RMT meets weekly in process-oriented groups with each level of offenders in the program (Status and Level 4 offenders, Level 3 offenders, Level 2 offenders, Level 1 offenders, and Diagnostic offenders). This allows PIW staff to get to know individuals better and to more closely monitor the PIW population as a whole. The treatment emphasis is to encourage the PIW offenders to “get a better understanding of how they affect others at any given moment in time” in the social milieu of the tiers.
- A “Pre-Treatment” module was developed to improve offender treatment readiness and Institutional security on the C-1 and C-2 tiers, where offenders waiting to be evaluated for admission into the Eligible Persons and Youthful Offenders programs are housed. This module involves offenders participating in a short-term substance abuse group and a six-month cycle of “Thinking for Change,” a highly structured cognitive-behavioral/social learning treatment, just prior to beginning the diagnostic phase of their Patuxent program. It also involves regular tier meetings where issues related to daily tier life can be discussed and resolved.
- The Horticultural Therapy Program completed another successful year with seven graduating offenders. The program, which has the goals of 1) reducing substance abuse, alcohol abuse, and violence; 2) providing therapy and remediation services;



and 3) teaching vocational skills, was specifically designed to meet the needs of younger offenders and violent juveniles who are waived as adults, but who are incarcerated in a traditional adult correctional facility.

The Master Gardener module is a 12 month program that provides vocational skills training in horticulture to program participants. This module was originally offered to the graduates of the former "Gardening to Be Drug Free" program; however, the program was redesigned in FY 2004 to incorporate "Gardening To Be Drug Free" components. Students participating in this full time program receive more in-depth instruction in plant identification, propagation and landscaping; and, Master Gardeners who volunteer through the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Services, lecture on topics such as soil, composting, vegetables, fruits, herbs, wildlife gardening, and landscape design.



On May 5 and 6, 2005, the Horticultural Therapy Program held its Annual Plant Sale within the Patuxent Institution compound. Participants of the program generated over \$1200.00 in proceeds that were incorporated into the budget for FY 2006. Correctional officers, support staff, and treatment team members had the opportunity to purchase items cultivated by the offenders. In addition, the Horticulture therapy students are continuing to design and build new raised garden beds.

## **2.2 Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts**

- The RSAT program continued to provide services under the management of Patuxent Institution during FY 2005. The RSAT program is modeled after a modified therapeutic community and provides six months of treatment for inmates with severe substance abuse histories who are approaching mandatory release. The men's program located at the Central Laundry Facility (CLF) in Sykesville, Maryland, has a static capacity of 256 beds for male offenders. The women's program consists of 24 dedicated beds for female offenders located at the PIW. In FY 2005, RSAT provided services for 493 male and 20 female offenders.
- The Women's Intensive Treatment program (WIT) adversely affected by staffing shortages during FY 2005, maintained a downsized program. The WIT program is a successor to the NIDA grant operated by Friends Research and Patuxent Institution, and is a joint effort between Patuxent Institution and the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W). Patuxent Institution coordinates hiring, training, and supervision of the clinical staff. Through individualized treatment planning, it targets



criminality and psychological dysfunction by using a dual-diagnosis approach to address substance abuse problems. The program is slated for expansion as a part of RESTART.

- The Women's Substance Abuse Treatment Preparation program (SATP-W), operated by WIT Program staff, was also adversely affected by staffing shortages. Nine women completed the 45-day program in FY 2005, prior to the impact of these shortages.
- The Intensive Treatment Program (ITP) at MTC began operations with its first cycle of Baltimore City inmates on September 2, 2003. Patuxent Institution staff provided consultation to Baltimore Substance Abuse Systems (BSAS), which funds the program, and to Gaudenzia, Inc., which operates it. The ITP program applies individualized treatment planning to criminality and psychological dysfunction, using a dual diagnosis approach to address substance abuse problems. The total number of inmates treated during the year was 180.
- Patuxent Institution staff provided consultation to the BSAS In-Reach program. In-Reach is a state-of-the-art method to increase the effectiveness of prison drug treatment by helping the offender to apply treatment knowledge when released. It supplies missing continuity of care because an inmate's counselor sees him/her weekly behind the walls until release, and then in community drug treatment post-release. By the end of FY 2005, 20 inmates receiving In-Reach services had been released, and an additional 26 were receiving pre-release In-Reach treatment.
- Patuxent Institution staff consulted with BSAS as it designed a project to evaluate the ITP and In-Reach programs. The staff developed a model for use of Department data from the DOC, DPP, MPC, and Patuxent Institution. Designed to track inmate and offender data, it will be placed alongside drug treatment data developed by its providers for BSAS through a program evaluation to be performed by Friends Research Institute, Inc.
- The Substance Abuse Transition Programs for men (SATP-M), which was implemented in March of 2004, provided it's first full year of service in FY 2005. This is a six-week substance abuse treatment program for technical parole violators. The SATP-M program admitted 142 male violators and discharged 143 between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005.
- In FY 2005, the Patuxent team was 1st Place Winner of the Tug of War for the Special Olympics Charity event held at the Maryland House of Correction located in Jessup, Maryland. The team competed in the 1200-pound limit division. Members of the team were:  
Chief Ronald Bridges, Coach, Norman Briscoe, David W. Johnson, Jerome Gasque, Michael Green, Derrick Lockley, Theresa Lowery, and Shandala Richburg. Alternates included: Alex Amedu, Valerie Solomon, and Bobby Turner.





- In addition to the Tug-of-War, Captain Keith Butler and Beth Burgess ran in the Torch Run. Ann Strangman, Beth Burgess, and Melody Greene participated in the Walk Division.



- Ronald Bridges, Chief of Security, is to be commended and congratulated for his outstanding performance on the pistol range in the Maryland Police Combat Association Matches held in FY 2005. Chief Bridges received the prestigious "Governor's Twenty" award for placing in the Top Twenty Police Target Competitors in the State of Maryland. In addition, Chief Bridges entered the Prince George's County Officer's Association Regional Pistol Match in Brandywine, MD, held April 22, 2005 through April 25, 2005. Chief Bridges tied for fourth place as a Master Shooter, and he received a certificate entitling him to a five-day stay at the Beretta USA Armorer School.

- Sincere congratulations to Lieutenant (now Captain) Janet Barr for being chosen as the sixth recipient of the James Quinn Award. This award was established in the Spring of 2000, and is presented annually to the correctional officer who, at the discretion of the Director, best exemplifies the traits we all admired in Captain Quinn – professionalism, overcoming adversity, setting an example for younger officers, and dedication to the job. Lieutenant Barr's exceptional display of professionalism, dedication, and knowledge certainly warranted this award.



- Irene Warner, Management Associate in the Behavioral Sciences unit of Patuxent Institution, received an award from Secretary Mary Ann Saar at the Sixth Annual Open House and Awards Ceremony in honor of Victims' Rights Week on April 12, 2005. Secretary Mary Ann Saar presented the award to Ms. Warner for her exemplary service and dedication to crime victims.

- Students from the Jessup Elementary School also participated in this event by creating artwork that was displayed at the open house. The topic was "bullying." Their pictures enabled the public to see the experience of being a victim of crime through the eyes of children.





- The Patuxent Institution's Color Guard proudly opened and closed the memorable ceremony.



## ***2.3 Education Programs***

- Under the auspices of the Maryland State Department of Education, Patuxent's Education Department continued to deliver quality educational services during FY 2005. Over 450 students were enrolled in a variety of programs ranging from college courses to basic adult education. The average full-time enrollment was 155 students of which 67 students participated in the occupational program, and 49 participated in the college program.
- During FY 2005, 67 Occupational certificates were awarded. These students completed programs in sheet metal; building trades and trades internship, which includes sheet metal, building trades, and plumbing.
- Thirty-nine students achieved Literacy Life Skills certificates, a 3% increase over FY 2004, as well as 42 GED diplomas were awarded.
- One student earned an Associate of Arts Degree for the successful completion of the Anne Arundel Community College program; and, 10 students received college Letters of Recognition.
- Reorganization of Patuxent Institution's approach to offender education occurred in FY 2005. The previous programs teaching Literacy Life Skills, GED preparation, and Vocational Education were discontinued, and a redesigned program was implemented. This new program includes regular academic instruction, special education, and post-secondary education, as well as vocational training programs related to computer upgrade and repair, and business data processing.

## ***2.4 Recreation, Religious & Volunteer Services***

- Patuxent Institution's religious and volunteer programs, which are administered through the Warden's office, engaged over 400 community volunteers in active



service, again, during FY 2005. Of these, more than half volunteered on a regular basis.

- In the Institution's religious program, committed volunteers aided nine faith communities to meet the diverse religious needs of the offender population. In addition to ecumenical services, the religious program offered group and individual study, workshops, and religious educational videos.
- An important role of Patuxent Institution's Volunteer Coordinator is to act as the liaison between the Institutional administration and the offender population's Inmate Advisory Council (IAC) representatives. These elected representatives of the Youth, EP, and DOC populations meet monthly with the Director, the Associate Director of Treatment, the Warden, and the Volunteer Coordinator to discuss issues of concern to the offender population as a whole. These meetings facilitate open communications between the administration and the offender population, thus helping to alleviate any potential conflict situations that might arise, as well as promoting a harmonious environment throughout the facility.
- The volunteer activities and programs at Patuxent are designed to help promote a sense of social responsibility by affording offenders the opportunity to "give back to the community." It is estimated that as many as 90% of the inmates housed at Patuxent Institution participate in some volunteer activity during their time at the Institution. Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, and Alternatives to Violence have the most involvement, followed by activities conducted under the auspices of various religious groups.
- Fiscal Year 2005 marked the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Patuxent Institution's Reasoned Straight Program. This makes the Reasoned Straight (males) and Women Reasoning About Problems (WRAP) programs the oldest, as well as the most popular programs of their type in the Maryland prison system. In these programs, specially trained Patuxent offenders provide tours for at-risk youth hoping to discourage young men and women from pursuing criminal paths. During FY 2005, over 1,000 such youth participated in the programs.
- Under the auspices of Volunteer Services, offenders from Patuxent Institution once again participated in the annual Offender Art Contest. Select artwork from the contest is displayed on a calendar that is designed by, and distributed through, State Use Industries (name changed to Maryland Correctional Enterprises effective October 1, 2005).
- This year, Volunteer Services also facilitated the participation of select offender artists from Patuxent in the first Offender Art Exhibit sponsored by the Maryland Victims' Resource Center, Inc. Their work was auctioned at an exhibit held at the Eubie Blake Center in Baltimore, and the proceeds were donated to the Resource Center.
- Volunteer Services continued to coordinate an active self-help network within the Institution. In addition to the traditional self-help groups, Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), and Alternatives to Violence, a constructive conflict resolution workshop developed by the American Society of Friends was offered on a



regular basis. This year, for the first time, the groups entertained at the graduation ceremony.

- The Project Black College Survival Committee continued its efforts to raise money for the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund. In FY 2005, the inmates raised money through a Baltimore-based production company, which performed for the population. Patuxent continues to be the only correctional institution in the country that raises money for this cause.

## ***2.5 Coordination of Mental Health Services***

- The Mental Health Unit (MHU), which is located within Patuxent Institution, provides direction and support for a comprehensive mental health program that serves more than 27,000 inmates incarcerated in the State of Maryland. Approximately 3,500 of these inmates carry a DSM-IV diagnosis, and approximately 5% of this group suffers from a mental illness serious enough to significantly impair their ability to function in general population. The Mental Health Unit's goal is to provide services to this population using "Best Practice" standards that assist them in regaining and/or maintaining functional ability so that they may return to, or remain in, the general offender population.
- The Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU) had an average daily population of 30 offenders. There were 42 admissions and 34 discharges during FY 2005.
- Funding for the Byrne Grant ended at the close of FY 2005. Grant funds allowed for the purchase of educational videotapes and books related to addictions, as well as mental health and release planning.
- During FY 2005, the MHTU continued providing cognitive-behavioral therapeutic programming using the "Thinking For Change" curriculum.
- The MHTU remained in partnership with the Baltimore Mental Health System in order to provide targeted case management services to offenders with mental health issues upon release.
- During FY 2005, the Mental Health Step-Down Unit continued to receive inmates from the Mental Health Unit, although the numbers were decreased due to housing limitations associated with construction projects affecting offender-housing areas. The unit averaged a daily population of 25 inmates and discharged a total of 11 inmates back into the general population.

## ***2.6 Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J) & Related Units***

- The CMHC-J had a total of 193 admissions during FY 2005. This is more than a 10% increase over FY 2004. There were also 140 discharges, which represents over a 10% decrease as compared to last year. In effect, more inmates were admitted during the year, and fewer were discharged due to the chronic nature of the mental illnesses of the population served by the Mental Health Unit.



- In FY 2005, Captain Keith Butler, who replaced the retiring Captain Haywood Moss, assumed the position of Mental Health Captain.
- Lt. Nathan Bunch of the James Quinn Division of Team Management (the custody team responsible for the Mental Health Unit) collaborated with the Institution's Director, Dr. Randall S. Nero, in developing an outdoor "picnic" activity for infraction-free offenders on Levels 3, 4, and 5 of the Mental Health Unit. This activity represents both a treatment opportunity and an incentive for Mental Health Unit offenders who are compliant with their treatment protocols. It was well attended by administrators, custody, nursing, and treatment staff, and was considered a great success.

## ***2.7 The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC)***

- The Regimented Offender Treatment Center for Men (ROTC-M) and for Women (ROTC-W) completed its first full year as a four-month treatment program in FY 2005. The increase in program length, which was implemented in FY 2004, was in keeping with national practice standards based on research that indicates that clinical effectiveness is enhanced by lengthening time in treatment.
- The ROTC program targets inmates with moderate substance abuse problems and more serious criminal sentiments, which distinguish it from RSAT, which targets inmates with more serious substance abuse problems and moderate criminal sentiments.
- The ROTC-M program currently consists of 100 beds in a newly renovated, dedicated housing unit. The ROTC-W has a 24-bed tier located in the PIW. Cycles of up to 25 men and six women are admitted monthly.
- The ROTC clinical protocol of structured, cognitive-behavioral modules focuses on the offender's specific criminogenic needs through the core curriculum currently consisting of Relapse Prevention, Thinking for Change, Anger Management, Victim Impact, and Transition Planning.
- In FY 2005, ROTC-M admitted 163 men and discharged 165. Several of these inmates completed treatment they began in FY 2004. During the same period, ROTC-W admitted 64 women and discharged 52.

## ***2.8 DOC Case Management***

- The Patuxent Institution DOC Case Management Office received 136 inmates for the Patuxent Eligible Persons and Youthful Offender Programs. The DOC Case Management unit released 23 offenders from these programs and transferred 104.
- One hundred and fifty-two inmates were received for CMHC-J of which 130 were transferred.
- One Hundred and sixty-one offenders were received for the ROTC-M program of which 103 were transferred. Sixty-two women offenders were received for the ROTC-W program of which 30 were transferred.



- Twenty-one offenders were received for the RSAT program of which seven were transferred.

## **2.9 Capital Construction**

- Several construction projects that began in FY 2003 were completed in FY 2005. These included the new perimeter road and security perimeter fence, the new pedestrian gatehouse (which also houses locker facilities for both male and female custody staff), the separate vehicular entrance, new surveillance towers, and expanded staff and visitor parking facilities. Construction of the new Institutional kitchen and renovations on the treatment area for ROTC offenders were also completed.

**New Perimeter Fence**



**Pedestrian Gatehouse Control Room**



**New Institutional Kitchen**





## CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

### 3.1 *Operating Costs*

The operating costs for Patuxent Institution for FY 2005 totaled \$33,529,195. These costs are itemized below in Table 3a. This figure represents an increase of \$2,947,250, or approximately 10% over fiscal year 2004. The per capita cost figure of \$41,445 (based on 809 offenders) represents a 17% increase compared to FY 2004.

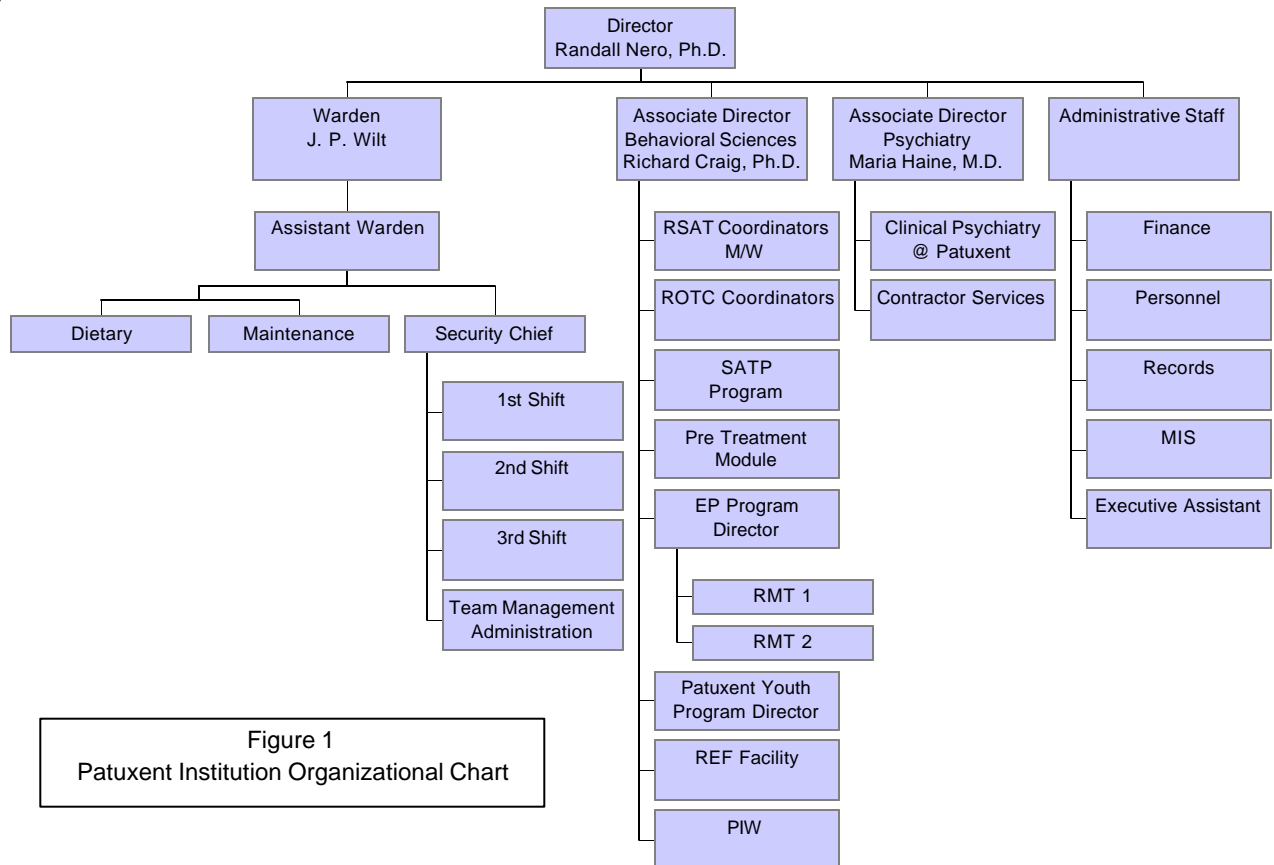
TABLE 3a OPERATING COST--FY 2005				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$3,212,099			<b>\$3,212,099</b>
Custodial Care	\$19,672,979	\$368,528		<b>\$20,041,507</b>
Dietary Services	\$1,637,374			<b>\$1,637,374</b>
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$3,155,902			<b>\$3,155,902</b>
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services	\$5,145,477	\$1,470		<b>\$5,146,947</b>
Recreation/Religious Services		\$20,199		<b>\$20,199</b>
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$275,145	\$40,024		<b>\$315,169</b>
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$33,098,975	\$430,221	\$0	<b>\$33,529,195</b>
PER CAPITA COST:				<b>\$41,445</b>

Not included in the figures reported above are education expenditures, or expenditures related to the RSAT, MHTU, and WIT programs overseen by Patuxent Institution. Educational services are funded through the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). RSAT, and MHTU are funded through a U.S Department of Justice grant for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners. WIT is funded through the General Appropriations contained in the MCI-W budget. Offender medical contract costs are included under Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment services.



## 3.2 Staffing

The *Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2005* (Figure 1) illustrates Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 492.5 positions authorized in FY 2005, of which 372 or 75.5% were allocated to custody. Staff allocations to other departments and services also showed little fluctuation when compared to previous years.

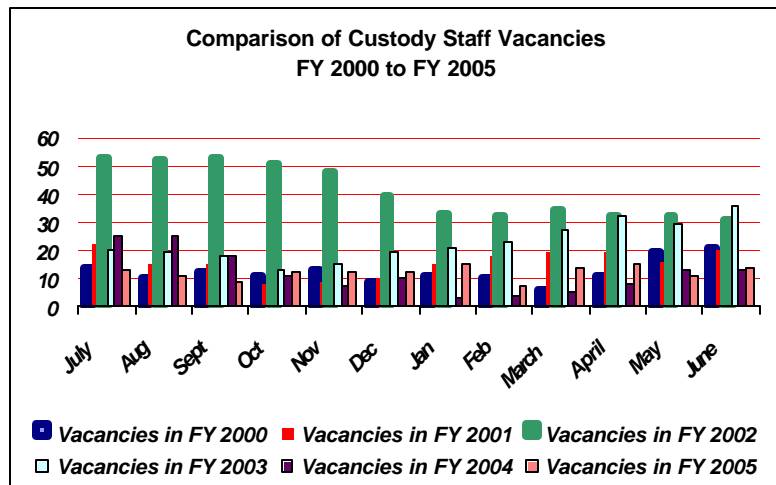


Patuxent Institution's true complexity and diversity is even greater than that portrayed by this organizational chart. In addition to the Eligible Persons and Youthful Offenders Programs services for men and women, the Mental Health Unit, the Transitional and Step-Down mental health units, ROTC, and temporary housing units that serve the Division of Correction, are housed within its compound. Additionally, Patuxent oversees clinical operations for two programs located off-site at other facilities. These are the 256-bed RSAT program for male offenders located at the Central Laundry Facility in Sykesville, Maryland, and the 56-bed WIT program housed within the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women.



As illustrated in Table 3b, the vacancy rate for custody officers during FY 2005 remained consistent with the 2004 rate, despite the fact that 13 positions were abolished during FY 2005.

Table 3b



### 3.3 Staff Training & Development

All Patuxent Institution staff that has custody and control of inmates is mandated to complete a minimum of 18 hours of Maryland Correctional Training Commission approved in-service training per year. During FY 2005, the Patuxent Institution Training Department delivered over 17,500 hours of such training. Courses completed by custody staff included:

- Adult CPR
- Firearms Training
- Sexual Harassment
- Staff Sexual Misconduct
- Airborne and Blood Borne Pathogens
- Personal Defensive Tactics and Techniques
- Planned Use of Force
- Effective Communication



**Planned Use of Force by the Tactical Team**

The clinical staff received training on various treatment related topics such as:

- The Malingering Syndrome
- Bi-Polar Disorder
- Psychopathy Checklist, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, and Youth Version
- Ethical Practice in a Correctional Setting
- New Developments in the Assessment of Risk for Violent Recidivism



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2004**

#### ***4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria***

The criteria for admission to Patuxent Institution's Eligible Persons Program is stipulated by Title 4 (§ 4-101) Correctional Services Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. To be admitted, an offender must:

- Have been convicted of a crime and is serving a sentence of imprisonment with at least three years remaining on that sentence;
- Have an intellectual impairment or emotional unbalance;
- Be likely to respond favorably to the programs and services provided at Patuxent Institution; and,
- Be better able to respond to remediation through Patuxent Institution's programs and services than by other incarceration.

Also, offenders may not be found eligible if they are:

- Serving two or more life sentences;
- Serving one or more life sentences in which a jury found one or more aggravating circumstances existed; or,
- Convicted of first-degree murder, first-degree rape, or first-degree sexual offense unless at the time of sentencing the judge recommends a referral to Patuxent for evaluation.

As articulated in Title 4, the core eligibility requirements for the Patuxent Institution Youth Program are similar to those for the EP Program. However, in addition, offenders may be considered eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program only if they:

- Are under the age of 21 years at the time of sentencing;
- Have been referred by the court at the time of sentencing;
- Have received a sentence of at least three years; and,
- Are amenable to treatment in the program.

Offenders must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process in order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs. The team that conducts these evaluations consists of at least one psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a social worker, and the process involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status. A recommendation based on the team's findings is made as to whether or not the offender is eligible for the referred treatment program (EP or Patuxent Youth Program). Offenders found eligible for the program remain at Patuxent Institution for treatment while those found non-eligible are returned to the custody of the Division of Correction.

#### ***4.2 Demographics***

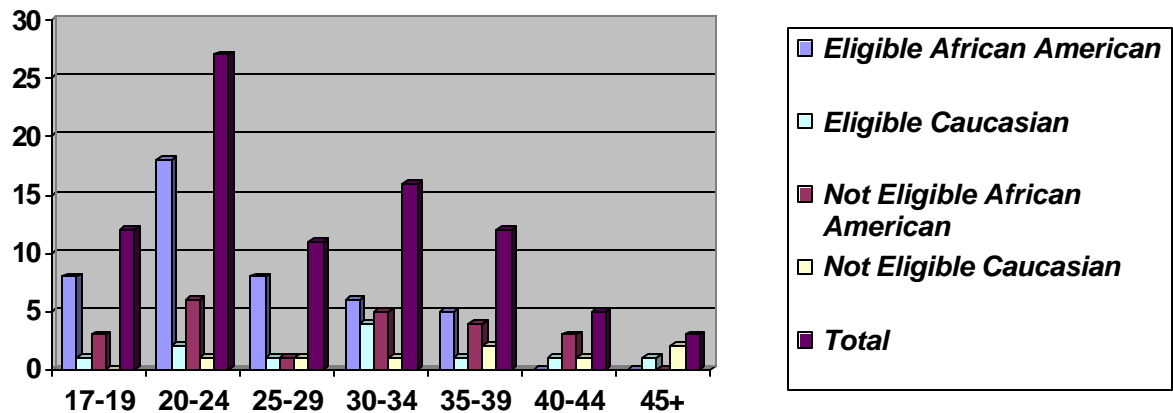
During FY 2005, 86 offenders were evaluated for the Youth and EP programs at Patuxent Institution. Of these, 56 offenders were found eligible for the programs and 30



were found to be not eligible. Table 4a provides insight into the characteristics of the inmates evaluated for the EP and Youth Programs.

Table 4a

***Race and Admission Age Group of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2005***



Sixty-seven of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs in FY 2005 were African-American. This represented 78% of the candidate pool.

Forty-five, or 52%, were found eligible for the EP Program, and 17, or 22%, of those were found not eligible, were African-American.

Four offenders were not evaluated due to requesting to be removed from the evaluation process, or were found to be a non-eligible youth prior to evaluation.

Table 4b

- ✓ 65.1% Eligible (N=56)
  - EP males – 23
  - Youth males – 26
  - EP females – 7
  - Youth females – 0
- ✓ 34.9% Not Eligible (N=30)
  - EP males – 18
  - Youth males – 6
  - EP females – 5
  - Youth females – 1



### 4.3 Offense Characteristics

Table 4c through Table 4i provide an overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs in FY 2005. These tables examine the following key variables related to offense characteristics:

- The most serious offenses committed by offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution (Table 4c);
- The length of sentence imposed by the court system (Table 4d);
- The length of sentence for female offenders (Table 4e) and male offenders (Table 4f);
- Offenders with Life sentences that were evaluated (Table 4g); and,
- The county or city where the conviction occurred (Table 4h).

Table 4c

Offense Groups of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2005				
GROUP	OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE N=56	NOT ELIGIBLE N=30	TOTAL N=86
EP	Homicide	14	8	22
	Possession	0	0	0
	Robbery	4	5	9
	Sexual Assault	4	3	7
	Assault	2	1	3
	Burglary	0	0	0
	Distribution	0	0	0
	Arson	0	0	0
	Conspiracy	0	0	0
	Child Abuse	0	0	0
	Auto Theft	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>41</b>
YOUTH	Homicide	15	0	15
	Possession	4	2	6
	Robbery	6	2	8
	Sexual Assault	2	2	4
	Assault	3	0	3
	Burglary	0	1	1
	Distribution	1	2	3
	Arson	0	1	1
	Conspiracy	1	0	1
	Child Abuse	0	1	1
	Auto Theft	0	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>45</b>



Table 4d reports sentence length data. Consistent with previous years, more of the inmates evaluated by and accepted into Patuxent programs this year, had a sentence length of 15 years or less.

Table 4d

Sentence Length of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2005

	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	3	8	11
	11-15 years	5	4	9
	16-20 years	6	3	9
	21-25 years	2	2	4
	26-30 years	5	1	6
	31-35 years	4	2	6
	36-40 years	1	1	2
	41-45 years	0	0	0
	46-50 years	0	0	0
	51+ years	0	0	0
	Total	26	21	47
Youth	5-10 years	8	6	14
	11-15 years	9	1	10
	16-20 years	2	0	2
	21-25 years	1	0	1
	26-30 years	2	0	2
	31-35 years	3	0	3
	36-40 years	1	0	1
	41-45 years	1	1	2
	46-50 years	3	1	4
	51+ years	0	0	0
	Total	30	9	39

Table 4e and Table 4f are a breakdown of sentence length for the evaluated females and males, respectively.

Table 4e

Evaluated EP Females During FY 2005				
		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	1	2	3
	11-15 years	0	0	0
	16-20 years	0	0	0
	21-25 years	0	0	0
	26-30 years	0	0	0
	31-35 years	0	0	0
	36-40 years	0	0	0
	41+ years	0	0	0
Total		1	2	3



Evaluated Youth Females During FY 2005				
YOUTH	5-10 years	0	1	1
	11-15 years	2	1	3
	16-20 years	2	1	3
	21-25 years	0	0	0
	26-30 years	1	0	1
	31-35 years	0	0	0
	36-40 years	1	0	1
	41+ years	0	1	1
Total		6	4	10

Table 4f

Evaluated EP Males During FY 2005				
		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	2	6	8
	11-15 years	3	3	6
	16-20 years	4	2	6
	21-25 years	2	2	4
	26-30 years	4	1	5
	31-35 years	4	2	6
	36-40 years	0	1	1
	41-45 years	0	0	0
	46-50 years	0	0	0
	51+ years	0	0	0
Total		19	17	36

Evaluated Youth Males During FY 2005				
YOUTH	5-10 years	8	5	13
	11-15 years	9	1	10
	16-20 years	2	0	2
	21-25 years	1	0	1
	26-30 years	2	0	2
	31-35 years	3	0	3
	36-40 years	1	0	1
	41-45 years	1	1	2
	46-50 years	3	0	3
	51+ years	0	0	0
Total		30	7	37

The number of EP and Youth serving sentences of 15 years or less has remained constant since FY 2001 at about 38%; however, the number of inmates serving life sentences has continued to drop.

Table 4g shows that no offenders with Life or Split Life sentences were evaluated in FY 2005 by Patuxent's programs. This is a reduction of 100% from FY 2003.



Table 4g

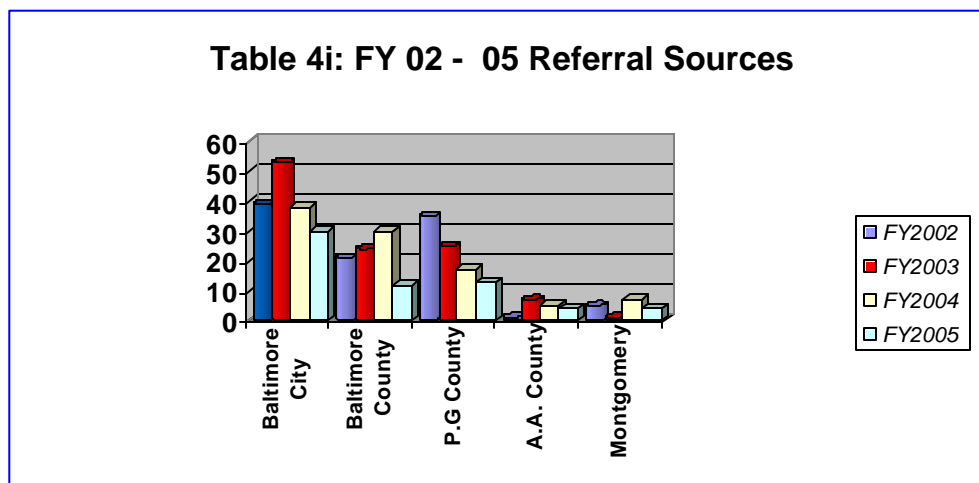
Life Sentences for Evaluated Offenders During FY 2005				
		None Life Sentence	Split Life Sentence	Total
EP	Eligible	30	0	30
	Not Eligible	23	0	23
	Total	53	0	53
Youth	Eligible	26	0	26
	Not Eligible	7	0	7
	Total	33	0	33

Baltimore City continues to be the most frequent source of referral followed by Baltimore County and Prince George's County as indicated in Table 4h.

Table 4h

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS IN FY 2005				
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL	PERCENT
ANNE ARUNDEL	3	2	5	4.3
BALTIMORE CITY	27	11	38	33.0
BALTIMORE COUNTY	16	14	30	26.0
CAROLINE	2	0	2	1.8
CECIL	1	0	1	.9
CHARLES	2	2	4	3.4
DORCHESTER	1	0	1	.9
HARFORD	2	0	2	1.8
HOWARD	2	0	2	1.8
MONTGOMERY	2	5	7	6.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	9	8	17	14.7
ST. MARY'S	0	1	1	.9
WASHINGTON	0	1	1	.9
WICOMICO	2	0	2	1.8
WORCESTER	0	1	1	.9
WASHINGTON, D.C.	1	0	1	.9
TOTAL	70	45	115	100.0

Table 4i indicates a decrease in referrals from Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Prince George's County, Anne Arundel County and Montgomery County, in FY 2005.





## CHAPTER V

### PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

#### 5.1 *Demographics of Total Population*

An analysis of the demographics of the total Patuxent program population for FY 2005 is contained in Tables 5a-5f. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the offenders who were housed at Patuxent Institution in either the diagnostic or treatment phase of the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2005, which amounted to 557 inmates. However, 127 offenders left these programs due to a mandatory release, expiration of their sentence, court released, signing out of the program, or as a result of being found non-eligible.

- The gender distribution of the Patuxent programs has remained virtually unchanged for at least 4 years.
- The offenders affiliated with the Patuxent programs were predominantly males (83.4%).
- The Youth Program continues to be overwhelmingly male.
- Seventy-six percent of inmates in the Patuxent programs were African American, while 24% were Caucasian.
- In the Youth Program, 86% of the participants were African American, and 14% were Caucasian.

Table 5a

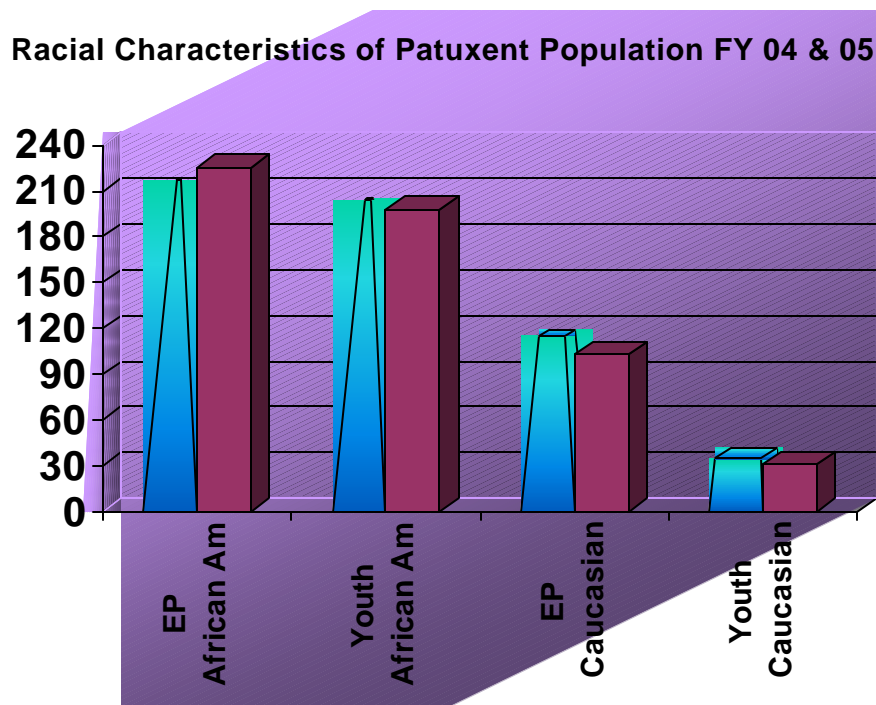
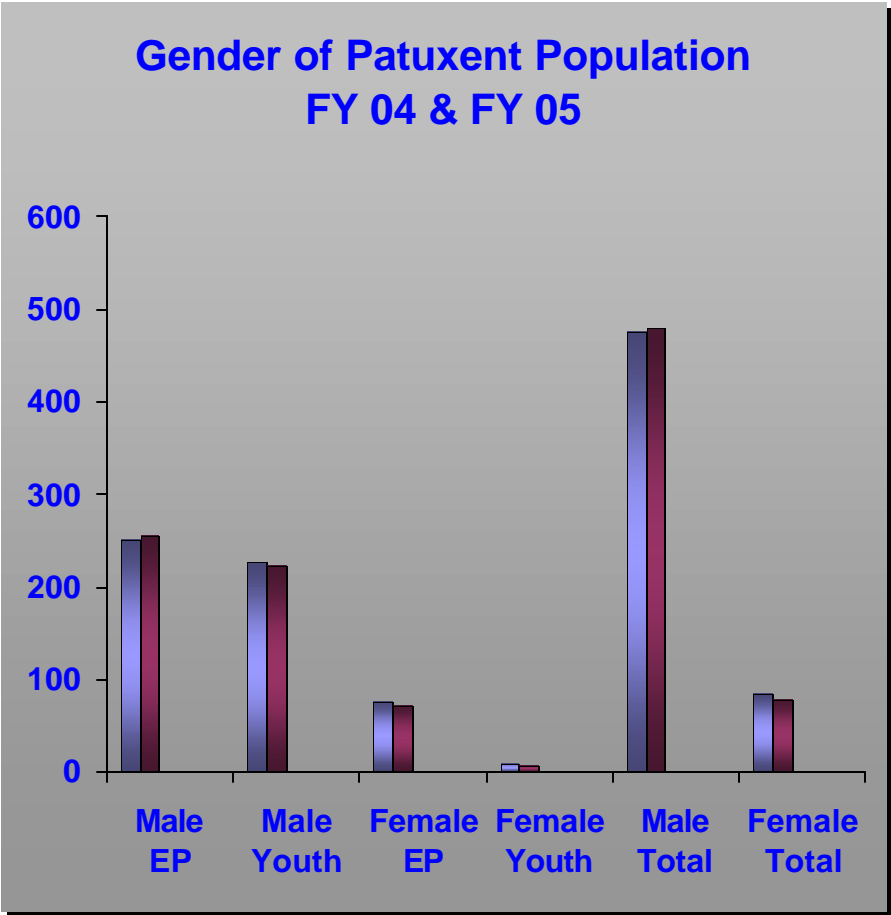




Table 5b



Gardens designed by Master Gardener Students



## 5.2 *Offense Characteristics of the EP & Youth Populations at the End of the Fiscal Year*

Table 5c presents the offense characteristics of the current EP and Youth populations. Consistent with prior years, the data indicates that a majority of offenders served by the Patuxent Institution programs are incarcerated for serious offenses. The offense categories accounting for the largest numbers of offenders are homicide, robbery, assault, and sexual assault.

Table 5c Offense Group of Patuxent Institution Offenders At the End of FY 2006 (N=430)			
<i>Diagnostic</i> N=69			
Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	18	17	35
Possession	1	0	1
Robbery	5	7	12
Sexual Assault	3	2	5
Assault	4	3	7
Kidnapping	2	0	2
Burglary	2	0	2
Auto Theft	0	1	1
Larceny	1	0	1
Child Abuse	0	0	0
Distribution	2	0	2
Drugs, Other	0	0	0
Other Property	0	0	0
Other Violent	0	1	1
Totals	38	31	69
<i>Eligible</i> N=361			
Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	108	86	194
Possession	10	0	10
Robbery	35	25	60
Sexual Assault	22	2	24
Assault	20	30	50
Kidnapping	1	1	2
Burglary	5	0	5
Auto Theft	0	0	0
Larceny	2	0	2
Child Abuse	2	0	2
Distribution	5	0	5
Drugs, Other	1	0	1
Other Property	1	2	3
Other Violent	1	2	3
Totals	213	148	361



### 5.3 Length of Sentence

The data on the sentence length, in years, of the current Patuxent treatment population is summarized in Table 5d. The data reflects that 37.8% the combined census of the EP and Youth programs with eligible status are serving sentences of 15 years or less. This is a decrease of .5% from the previous year. The diagnostic offenders serving sentences of 15 years or less represents 68% of the diagnostic population, an increase of 22.7%.

Table 5d

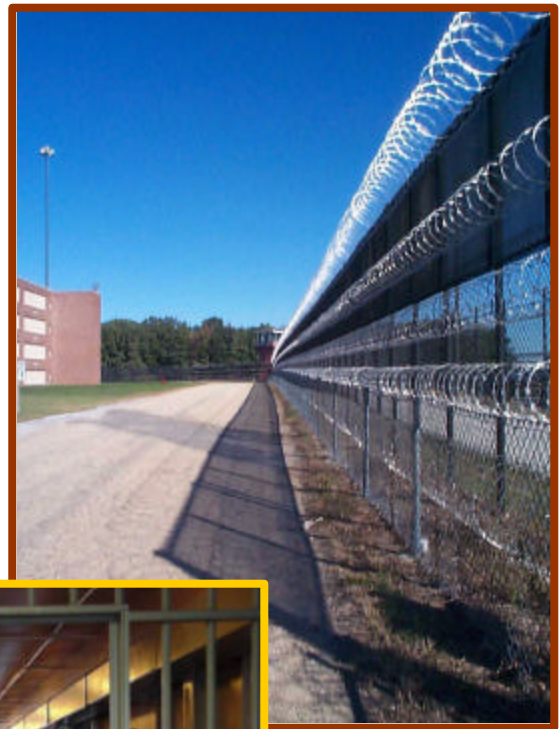
Sentence Length In Years Of the FY 2005 Patuxent Program Population				
		EP	Youth	Total
		N=251	N=179	N=430
<b>Diagnostic</b>	5-10 years	7	5	12
	11-15 years	8	10	18
	16-20 years	9	8	17
	21-25 years	6	2	8
	26-30 years	4	4	8
	31-35 years	2	1	3
	36-40 years	0	1	1
	41-45 years	0	0	0
	46-50 years	1	0	1
	50+	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>		38	31	69
<b>Eligible</b>	5-10 years	13	25	38
	11-15 years	39	38	77
	16-20 years	35	22	57
	21-25 years	32	17	49
	26-30 years	32	21	53
	31-35 years	8	8	16
	36-40 years	12	7	19
	41-45 years	8	2	10
	46-50 years	10	3	13
	51+ years	2	4	6
	Life	22	1	23
<b>Total</b>		213	148	361

There was a slight decrease (.5%) in the number of inmates serving Life sentences participating in the Patuxent programs (N=430) in this fiscal year when compared to FY 2004. In FY 2005, the Institution housed 52 offenders serving Life (12%) compared to a population of 54 (13.6%) offenders in the previous year. Of these 52 individuals, 29 are serving Split Life sentences.



Table 5e

Life Sentence Type of Offenders				
Males		EP N=251	Youth N=179	Total N=430
	Non- Life	162	160	322
	Split Life	10	13	23
	Life	22	1	23
<b>Total Males</b>		<b>194</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>368</b>
Females				
	Non- Life	54	4	58
	Split Life	3	1	4
	Life	0	0	0
<b>Total Females</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62</b>





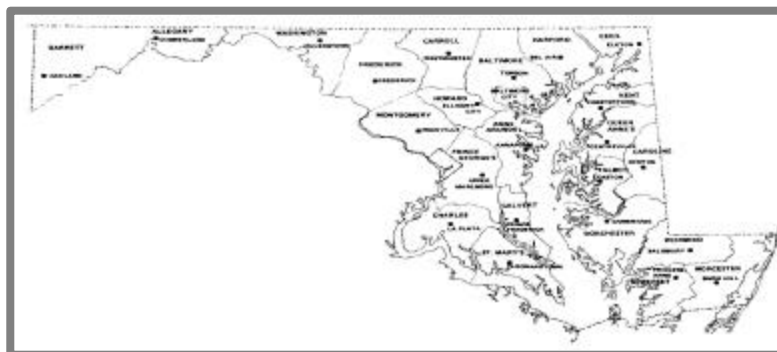
## 5.4 County of Conviction

The Patuxent Institution's inmate distribution based on County of Conviction has remained virtually unchanged when compared to the figures in FY 2003.

- As in the prior year, the vast majority of offenders (36.5%) entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (26% EP and 51% Youth), were convicted in Baltimore City.
- The second and third most frequent counties of conviction are Prince George's County (20.2%) and Baltimore County (18.8%), respectively.
- A total of 75.5% of the crimes committed by inmates housed within the Patuxent Institution occurred in Baltimore City, Prince George's County, and Baltimore County.

Table 5f

County of Conviction	EP N=251	Youth N= 179	Total N=430	Percentage
ALLEGANY	1	2	1	.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	12	2	14	3.3
BALTIMORE CITY	65	92	157	36.5
BALTIMORE COUNTY	51	30	81	18.8
CALVERT	3	0	3	.7
CAROLINE	4	2	6	1.4
CARROLL	1	2	3	.7
CECIL	0	2	2	.5
CHARLES	12	4	16	3.7
DORCHESTER	2	0	2	.5
FREDERICK	2	2	2	.5
HARFORD	7	2	9	2.1
HOWARD	3	0	3	.7
KENT	1	0	1	.2
MONTGOMERY	11	8	19	4.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	52	35	87	20.2
ST MARY'S	8	0	8	1.9
WASHINGTON	8	0	8	1.9
WICOMICO	4	0	4	.9
WORCESTER	1	0	1	.2
WASHINGTON, D.C.	3	0	3	.7
Total	251	179	430	100.0





## CHAPTER VI PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW SUMMARY

### ***6.1 The Workings of the Board of Review***

The Institutional Board of Review, in its current form, was established in 1977 when the EP program was initiated, and it remains a unique component of Patuxent Institution. The Board of Review reviews the status of inmates receiving treatment in the Patuxent program on at least an annual basis, and is invested with the authority to:

- Grant, deny, or revoke the conditional release status of offenders in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs. The types of conditional release status include accompanied day-leaves, work/school release, or parole to the community;
- Find an offender ineligible for a treatment program; and,
- Recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

**The Board of Review, in exercising its duties, may:**

- Grant an inmate status;
- Revoke an inmate's status including parole;
- Find an inmate ineligible to continue in the EP and Youth Programs.

During an inmate's annual review, progress in the program is reviewed based on the inmate's records, adjustment history, input from members of the RMT and direct discussion with the offender. A voting process determines actions taken by the Board of Review. A vote granting conditional release status to an inmate requires the approval of seven out of nine members of the Board of Review.

### ***6.2 Board of Review Activity Summary***

The Board of Review heard 355 cases in FY 2005 (see Tables 6a and 6b), or approximately 30 cases per month. The majority of these cases, 87%, involved annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs.

Table 6a BOARD OF REVIEW ANNUAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2005	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	N=308
No Change	296
Reviewed Eligibility	6
Non Eligible Person	4
No Change	2
Changed Supervision	0
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves	1
Granted	1
Denied	0
Requested Work Release	3
Granted	3



Table 6b BOARD OF REVIEW SPECIAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2005	
SPECIAL REVIEWS	N=47
Reviewed Eligibility	13
No Change	1
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Work Release	1
Revoked Work Release	4
Probation	0
Non Eligible Person	4
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Accompanied Day Leaves	0
Revoked Community Parole	2
Deferred Decision	1
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves	20
Granted	17
Denied	3
Requested Work Release	12
Granted	11
Denied	1
Request Community Parole	1
Granted	1
Denied	0

### 6.3 Grants of Status

The Board of Review may grant the following types of conditional release status:

- Accompanied Day Leaves;
- Work/School Release; or,
- Parole to the community.

The Board of Review closely monitors the activities of offenders granted the status. In FY 2004, the Board of Review made 509 administrative decisions regarding offenders. These decisions included requests regarding their employment, finances, education and travel. Four hundred forty-one (86.6%) of the decisions were in response to requests by male offenders, and 68 (13.4%) were in response to requests by female offenders.

The Institutional Board of Review reviewed 76 status cases (Table 6c). These 76 cases consisted of 26 requests of conditional release status involving 17 offenders. The number and type of status granted are presented in Table 6d, *FY 2004 Grants of Status*, below. In addition, the Board of Review held two parole revocation hearings, three Work Release special hearings, one request for complete release, and reviewed the status of 33 eligible persons.



Table 6c Summary of Status Reviews	
Status Requests	37
Parole Revocation Hearings	2
Work Release Special Hearings	3
Reviews of Eligible Person Status	33
Requests for Complete Release	1

Table 6d FY 2004 Grants of Status	
Type of Status Granted	# Of Granted Status
Accompanied Day Leaves	18
Work Release	14
Parole To Community	1
Total	33

Patuxent Institution maintains direct supervision of its offenders who are granted status; however, the Board of Review may, under special circumstances, recommend that a parolee be transferred to another state under an Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC) transfer. No offenders requested an ICC transfer in FY 2005.

An offender who has been on community parole successfully for at least three years, may request the Board of Review to recommend to the sentencing court that the offender be released from the remainder of his or her sentence. The Board of Review did not recommend any offenders to the court for complete release in FY 2005.

#### **6.4 Revocations of Status**

Patuxent Institution maintains close supervision of inmates in its conditional release programs, and the Board of Review has the authority to revoke any type of conditional status. During FY 2005, the Board of Review revoked the Work Release status of four offenders and the Community Parole status of two others.

In cases where an offender is believed to have violated the Terms of Condition of a Parole Contract, a preliminary parole revocation hearing is held at the Institution before a Hearing Officer. If the Hearing Officer finds probable cause that the offender did violate a term or condition of the parole contract, the offender is held at the Institution pending a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review.



During FY 2005, two preliminary parole revocation hearings were held, and the offenders concerned were retained at the Institution for formal revocation hearings before the Board of Review. These revocation hearings involved two male Eligible Persons, whose Community Parole status was ultimately revoked, but whose eligibility was not rescinded.

## **6.5     *Community Re-Entry Facility***

The Community Re-Entry Facility (REF) is managed by an RMT that provides services, treatment, and supervision to work/school release offenders and parolees who reside at the facility. They also provide such services to parolees who live independently in the community.

The REF staff provides a wide range of services to the inmates and parolees it supervises. These services include individualized therapy, weekly status supervision meetings, group therapy, and assistance in finding employment. Offenders are strictly monitored for use of illicit drugs or alcohol.

As the offender progresses through the various stages of the pre-release and parole program, he or she is expected to demonstrate an increased level of personal responsibility with decreasing reliance on external support. When the RMT recommends an offender for Community Parole, the REF is confident that the offender has mastered social skills adequate for crime-free, productive community living.



Re-Entry Facility In  
Baltimore City



## CHAPTER VII

### DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

During the course of FY 2005, 127 offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution. Table 7a lists the discharge reason and gender of offenders discharged in FY 2005.

Table 7a: Reason for Leaving Patuxent Institution			
	Male N=111	Female N=16	Total N=127
Board of Review	7	1	8
Court Release	1	0	1
Deceased	0	0	0
Mandatory Release	19	3	22
Office of the Director	38	0	38
Released by Administration			
Before Staffing	2	0	2
Second Genesis	0	1	1
Staff Evaluation	18	6	24
Voluntarily Opted Out Before Staffing	2	0	2
Voluntarily Opted Out	24	5	29
Total Discharged	111	16	127

- Thirty-eight, or 30% of the inmates who left Patuxent during FY 2005 were youthful offenders whose discharge was approved by the Director of the Institution.
- Twenty-nine offenders voluntarily signed out of the EP Program. This represented 21% of the total offenders who left Patuxent Institution.
- Twenty-four or 19% of the offenders were found ineligible during the diagnostic evaluation. This number includes three youthful offenders who were recommended to the Director for release from the program.
- The Board of Review may also rescind an offender's eligibility to participate in the treatment program. Reasons that an offender may be found ineligible include violating Institutional rules, inadequate progress in the program, or being found to be unlikely to respond favorably to treatment at the Institution. In FY 2005, eight inmates, or 6% of the discharges, resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review.



## CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

As of June 30, 2005, a total of 32 individuals (28 males and four females) under the authority of Patuxent Institution were on Community Parole. As a representative picture of individuals on Community Parole, the data that follows examines offenders paroled by the Institution for the **first** time from FY 1995 through FY 2005. The parameters applied to assess parole outcome include re-arrest, reconviction and/or re-incarceration. In addition, Patuxent Institution evaluates parole revocations; i.e., the number of parolees revoked by the Board of Review for violation of a technical aspect of their parole contract, or for a major violation such as a new offense.

### **8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees**

Between FY 1995 and FY 2005, a total of 28 offenders were granted parole status to the community. All of these offenders had participated in the EP Program. Data presented in Table 8a, *Most Serious Original Offense of FY 1995 - FY 2005 Parolees*, provides a breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 27 individuals.



Table 8a

### ***MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE OF FY 1995 to FY 2005 PAROLEES***

TYPE OF OFFENSE	#	%
<b>VIOLENT OFFENSES</b>		
Homicide	12	57.1
Sexual Assault <sup>1</sup>	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0
Robbery	3	14.3
Assault <sup>2</sup>	3	14.3
Other Violent <sup>3</sup>	3	14.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>75.0</b>
<b>PROPERTY OFFENSES</b>		
Burglary	4	14.3
Larceny	0	0
Other Property <sup>4</sup>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14.3</b>
<b>DRUG OFFENSES</b>		
Possession <sup>5</sup>	2	.66
Distribution	1	.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES</b>		
Probation Violation <sup>6</sup>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>3</sup> Sexual Assault includes rape (1st and 2nd degree) and attempted rape; sexual offense (1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree); and incest and child abuse.

<sup>4</sup> Assault includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

<sup>5</sup> Other Violent includes conspiracy to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

<sup>6</sup> Other Property includes conspiracy to murder, attempted murder, and accessory to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

<sup>7</sup> Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

<sup>8</sup> Public Order Offenses include probation violations.



## 8.2 Parole Revocations

A parolee is returned to the Institution whenever the REF staff has reason to believe that the parolee has violated condition(s) of his/her parole contract, or has violated a State, Federal, or municipal law. Within 72 hours, the parolee is brought before a Hearing Officer for a preliminary parole revocation hearing. If the Hearing Officer determines there is probable cause, the parolee is detained at Patuxent Institution to await a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review. At that parole revocation hearing, the Board of Review determines whether or not the offender's parole status should be revoked.

In cases where the Hearing Officer determines that probable cause does not exist to retain the parolee at Patuxent Institution, the parolee is permitted to return to the REF or the community.

Table 8b, *Year of First Revocation FY 1995 - FY 2005 Parolees*, presents data on the number and percent of parolees formally revoked by the Board of Review within three years of receiving parole for the first time.

Table 8b

### YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION FY 1995 - FY 2005 PAROLEES

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N= 28	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1995	6	1	16.67	0	0	0	0	1	5
1996	4	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	5
1997	6	0	0	1	16.67	1	16.67	2	10
1998	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	2	1	50.00	0	0	--	--	1	50
2004	2	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0
2005	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	28	2	<b>7.1</b>	2	<b>7.1</b>	1	<b>3.6</b>	5	<b>17.8</b>